Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph 0006 beginning on page 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- In the beta subfamily, the first two cysteine residues are located adjacent to each other, a C-C arrangement. The human genes encoding the β subfamily proteins are located on chromosome 17 (their mouse counterparts are clustered on mouse chromosome 11 which is the counterpart of human chromosome 17). Homology in the beta subfamily ranges from 28-45% intraspecies, from 25-55% interspecies. Exemplary members include the human proteins MCP-1 (monocyte chemoattractant protein-1), LD-78 α and β, ACT-2 and RANTES and the murine proteins JE factor (the murine homologue of MCP-1), MIP-1α and β (macrophage inhibitory protein-1) and TCA-3. Human MCP-1 and murine JE factor exert several effects specifically on monocytes. Both proteins are potent chemoattractants for human monocytes in vitro and can stimulate an increase in cytosolic free calcium and the respiratory burst in monocytes. MCP-1 has been reported to activate monocyte-mediated tumoristatic activity, as well as to induce tumoricidal activity. See, e.g., Rollins, ~~Mol.~~ **Mol.** and Cell. Biol. 11:3125-31(1991) and Walter, Int. J. Cancer 49:431-35(1991). MCP-1 has been implicated as an important factor in mediating monocytic infiltration of tissues inflammatory ~~nrocesses~~ **processes** such as rheumatoid arthritis and alveolitis. See, e.g., Koch, J. Clin. Invest. 90:772-79(1992) and Jones, J. Immunol. 149:2147-54(1992). The factor may also play a fundamental role in the recruitment of monocyte-macrophages into developing atherosclerotic lesions. See e.g., Nelken, J. Clin. Invest. 88:1121-27(1991), Yla-Herttuala, Proc. ~~Nat'l.~~ **Natl.** Acad. Sci. USA 88:5252-56(1991) and Cushing, Proc. Natl., Acad. Sci. USA 87:5134-38(1990). --

Please replace paragraph 0015 beginning on page 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The practice of the present invention will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of molecular biology, microbiology, recombinant DNA, and immunology, which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, e.g., Sambrook, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition (1989); DNA Cloning,

Volumes I and II (D. N. Glover, Ed. 1985); Oligonucleotide Synthesis (M. J. Gait, Ed. 1984); Nucleic Acid Hybridization (B. D. Hames and S. J. Higgins, Eds. 1984); Transcription and Translation (B. D. Hames and S. J. Higgins, Eds. 1984); Animal Cell Culture (R. I. Freshney, Ed. 1986); Immobilized Cells and Enzymes (IRL Press, 1986); B. Perbal, A Practical Guide to Molecular Cloning (1984); the series, Methods in Enzymology (Academic Press, Inc.); Gene Transfer Vectors for Mammalian Cells (J. H. Miller and M. P. Calos, Eds. 1987, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory), Methods in **Enzymology** ~~**Enzymolo^{g}y**~~, Volumes 154 and 155 (Wu and Grossman, and Wu, Eds., respectively), (Mayer and Walker, Eds.) (1987); Immunochemical Methods in Cell and Molecular Biology (Academic Press, London), Scopes, (1987); Protein Purification: Principles and Practice, Second Edition (Springer-Verlag, N.Y.); and Handbook of Experimental Immunology, Volumes I-IV (D. M. Weir and C. C. Blackwell, Eds 1986). All patents, patent applications, and publications mentioned herein, both *supra* and *infra,* are hereby incorporated by reference. --

Please replace paragraph 0030 on page 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- To obtain a full-length version of this clone, an MM6 cDNA library was constructed and probed with the PCR product. An isolated clone of 2.1kb was obtained and called MCP-1RA. FIG. 1 ~~**IIIllustrates**~~ **illustrates** the cDNA sequence (SEQ ID NO: 1) and the predicted amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 2) of the clone. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 1) comprises 2232 base pairs, including a 5' noncoding sequence of 39 base pairs and a 3' noncoding sequence of 1071 base pairs. The MCP-1RA sequence is characterized by a single long open reading frame encoding a 374 amino acid following the initiation methionine at position 23. --

Please replace paragraph 0066 at page 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Sequences encoding metabolic pathway enzymes provide particularly useful promoter sequences. Examples include promoter sequences derived from sugar metabolizing enzymes, such as galactose, lactose (lac) (see Chang, Nature 198:1056 (1977), and maltose. Additional

examples include promoter sequences derived from biosynthetic enzymes such as tryptophan (tip) (see Goeddel, NUC. ACIDS RES. 8:4057 (1981), Yelverton, Nuc. Acids Res. 9:731 (1981), U.S. Patent No. 4,738,921 and EP Patent Pub. Nos. 36 776 and 121 775). The ■ ~~-lactomase~~ **lactomase** (bla) promoter system (see Weissmann, Interferon 3 (ed. I. Gresser), the bacteriophage lambda PL promoter system (see Shimatake, Nature 292:128 (128) and the T5 promoter system (U.S. Patent No. 4,689,406) also provides useful promoter sequences. --

Please replace paragraph 0130 at page 39, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- MCP-1 induced a rapid rise in intracellular calcium in indo-l-loaded 293 cells that were stably transfected with MCP-1RB. The stable cell line also demonstrated dose-dependent homologous desensitization of calcium mobilization in response to MCP-1. The relative contributions of extracellular and intracellular calcium stores to this calcium flux has been controversial. The results above support the conclusion that the initial rise in cytoplasmic calcium after activation of the MCP-1 receptor in 293 cells is almost exclusively due to the release of intracellular calcium stores. First, chelation of extracellular calcium with EGTA (2 mM to 10 mM) had little effect on the rise and peal levels of the calcium transients, but did hasten the return to baseline calcium levels. Second, the same result was obtained when the transfected cells were incubated in calcium-free media, supplemented with 1 mM EGTA. Finally, virtually identical results were obtained in the presence of 5 mM Ni **[["]]**, which blocks the influx of extracellular calcium. --